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Justice Expenditure and Employment, 1983

Federal, State, and local governments in the United States spent nearly $39.7 billion in fiscal year 1983 for civil and criminal justice, an increase of 10.7% over the previous fiscal year. During the same period, total government expenditures for all activities increased by 9.5% to $1.35 trillion. Although spending for justice activities increased at a higher rate than spending for all government services, the proportion of spending for criminal and civil justice remained the same for the two years, 2.9%. (Justice expenditure data for 1982 have been revised; see footnote 2.) The 2.9% in 1983 was distributed as follows:

- 1.5% for police protection,
- 0.8% for corrections, and
- 0.6% for judicial and legal services.

The 2.9% of spending for criminal and civil justice in 1983 compares with spending for other governmental services as follows:[1]

Social insurance payments	22.0%
National defense and international relations	16.9
Education	13.1
Interest on debt	9.8
Public welfare	6.2
Housing and the environment	5.4
Hospitals and health	4.2
Transportation	3.4
Justice	**2.9**
Space research and technology	.5

[1] Data for other governmental functions are from U.S. Bureau of the Census, Governmental Finances in 1982-83, table 1 as revised. "Social insurance payments" is "insurance trust expenditure" in the source; it includes Social Security, unemployment compensation, employee retirement, workers compensation, and a residual "other" category.

July 1986

This bulletin marks the second time that BJS has reported on the portion of total government spending devoted to funding criminal and civil justice programs and services. In fiscal year 1983 Federal, State, and local government spending for justice activities remained less than 3% of all government spending.

Altogether, Federal, State, and local governments spent almost twice as much on housing and the environment as they spent for criminal and civil justice, more than three times as much for interest payments on public debt, four times as much on education, and almost six times as much on national defense.

For the first time this year, BJS is presenting data for individual States on the proportion of State and local government spending for criminal and civil justice. Overall, 6.2% of all State and local government spending was for justice activities in 1983: 3.2% for police protection, 1.7% for corrections, and 1.3% for judicial and legal services. Given the current national debate on the appropriate level of resources needed to deal with growing jail, prison, probation, and parole populations, it is interesting to note that total correctional costs consumed less than 2% of State and local spending in three-fourths of the States.

I would like to express my gratitude to the thousands of State and local governments who participate in the BJS and the Census Bureau surveys. Without the data they provide, Federal, State, and local efforts to develop and implement sound crime control policies would be weakened.

Steven R. Schlesinger
Director

The percent of spending for justice activities varies by level of government and reflects the fact that criminal justice is primarily a State and local responsibility. County governments devoted 14.2% of direct expenditures to justice activities; city and town governments, 10.5%; State governments, 5.0%; and the Federal Government, 0.6% (table 1).

Local governments made nearly three-fifths of the Nation's direct civil and criminal justice expenditures, or $23.1 billion, followed by State governments with $11.7 billion and the Federal Government with $4.8 billion (table 2).

More than half—$20.6 billion—of the Nation's total justice expenditure was for police protection, and just over a fourth, $10.4 billion, was for corrections, including jails, prisons, probation, and parole. The combined activities of courts, prosecution and legal services, and public defense accounted for $8.6 billion, or 21.7% of the total.

Within each category of justice ac-

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tivity, the distribution of expenditure by level of government reflects the different responsibilities of each level. Police protection is primarily a local responsibility; accordingly, local governments spent 74% of the total police protection expenditure in the country in 1983 (table 3). Corrections is primarily a State responsibility, and the State governments accounted for 60.7% of the Nation's corrections expenditure. Overall, local police spending represented 38.5% of the Nation's total direct justice expenditure, and State corrections accounted for the second largest portion, 15.9%.

Combined, State and local governments spent 87.8% of the Nation's justice monies. Local governments alone spent 58.3% of the total. The Federal Government's 12.2% of justice spending ranged from 5.5% of total corrections expenditures to 17.7% of total judicial and legal expenditures.

Trends

From 1982 to 1983, the Nation's costs for justice activities grew by 10.7%.[2] Federal justice spending increased 10.9%, slightly faster than at the State (10.2%) or local level (10.6%).

Corrections costs increased the most, 15.1%, compared with judicial and legal services (10.9%) and police (8.5%). The growth in corrections spending was seen at all levels of government, ranging from an increase of 12% at the Federal level to 14.2% at the State level and 17.8% at the local level. Corrections costs also outpaced law enforcement costs from 1980 to 1983—increasing by 50.9% compared to 36.2% for police. The 1980-83 rate of growth in corrections was about the same at each level of government—Federal (48.5%), State (51.1%), and local (55.8%). During this period police spending increases varied slightly more, ranging from 34% at the local level to 45% at the Federal level, with State police costs increasing 35%.

From 1982 to 1983, local judicial and legal services spending grew by 15.2%, Federal by 9.6%, and State by 7.3%. Judicial and legal cost data for 1980 are not available for all levels of government.

Table 1. Percent of total direct government expenditures for justice activities, by level of government, fiscal year 1983

Level of government	All activities	Percent of expenditures for justice activities			
		Total	Police protection	Judicial and legal	Corrections
All	100.0%	2.9%	1.5%	.6%	.8%
Federal government	100.0	.6	.3	.2	.1
Total state and local	100.0	6.2	3.2	1.3	1.7
State government	100.0	5.0	1.1	1.2	2.7
Total local*	100.0	7.0	4.6	1.3	1.1
Counties	100.0	14.2	5.5	4.7	4.0
Municipalities	100.0	10.5	9.0	.9	.6

*Data for "All activities" include expenditures made by school districts and special districts. Justice data are not collected for these local governments. See "Methodology and limitations."

Table 2. Justice system expenditures, by level of government, fiscal year 1983

Expenditure type by level of government	Expenditures in thousands of dollars			
	Total	Police protection	Judicial and legal	Corrections
All expenditures*	**$39,680,167**	**$20,648,200**	**$8,620,604**	**$10,411,363**
Federal expenditures	4,944,000	2,815,000	1,523,000	606,000
Direct	4,844,000	2,745,000	1,523,000	576,000
Intergovernmental	100,000	70,000	0	30,000
State expenditures	12,785,244	2,963,067	2,949,598	6,872,579
Direct	11,709,073	2,630,282	2,755,551	6,323,240
Intergovernmental	1,076,171	332,785	194,047	549,339
Local expenditures*	23,186,040	15,276,352	4,361,362	3,548,326
Direct	23,127,094	15,272,918	4,342,053	3,512,123
Intergovernmental	58,946	3,434	19,309	36,203

*Duplicative transactions between governments are excluded; see "expenditure" in "Definition of terms," p. 6, for explanation.

Table 3. Distribution of justice system direct expenditures, by activity and level of government, fiscal year 1983

Level of government	Activity			
	All	Police protection	Judicial and legal	Corrections
Percent by level of government				
All	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Federal	12.2	13.3	17.7	5.5
State	29.5	12.7	32.0	60.7
Local	58.3	74.0	50.4	33.7
Percent by activity				
All	100.0%	52.0%	21.7%	26.2%
Federal	100.0	56.7	31.4	11.9
State	100.0	22.5	23.5	54.0
Local	100.0	66.0	18.8	15.2

[2]Federal justice expenditures for 1982 have been revised as follows from that previously reported (in thousands of dollars): total—$4,458,000; police—$2,527,000; judicial and legal—$1,390,000; and corrections—$541,000. The U.S. totals have been revised accordingly: total—$35,839,477; police—$19,022,184; judicial and legal—$7,770,785; and corrections—$9,046,508.

Justice employment

In October 1983, the Nation's civil and criminal justice systems employed more than 1.3 million persons, with a total October payroll of $2.3 billion (table 4).

Local governments accounted for more civil and criminal justice employment than the Federal and State governments combined. Of all the Nation's justice employees, 64.8% were engaged in local activities (table 5).

Reflecting the fact that law enforcement is essentially the responsibility of local governments, 80.7% of the Nation's police employees were working at the local level. State governments employed 10.6% of police protection workers; the Federal Government, 8.7%.

Local governments also dominate judicial and legal employment, though not as much. Local employees account for 56.6% of judicial and legal sector employment; State governments, 32%; and the Federal Government, 11.4%.

The distribution of corrections employees reflects State government dominance in that sector—61.9% of corrections employees worked for State governments, followed by 35% at the local level and 3.2% at the Federal.

Table 4. Justice system employment and payrolls, by activity and level of government, October 1983

Activity and level of government	Employment			October payroll (in thousands)
	Total	Full-time	Full-time equivalent	
Total justice system	**1,313,831**	...	...	**$2,285,595**
Federal	103,842	...	...	256,930
State	358,528	348,628	352,327	639,616
Local	851,461	742,355	767,030	1,389,049
Police protection	**733,070**	...	...	**1,301,902**
Federal	63,898	...	...	160,991
State	77,387	76,598	76,816	146,819
Local	591,785	511,324	528,263	994,092
Judicial and legal	**261,436**	...	...	**469,239**
Federal	29,834	...	...	73,372
State	83,546	79,707	81,077	174,736
Local	148,056	127,350	132,708	221,131
Corrections	**319,325**	...	...	**514,454**
Federal	10,110	...	...	22,567
State	197,595	192,323	194,434	318,061
Local	111,620	103,681	106,059	173,827

Note: Source provides only total employment for the Federal Government.

... Not available.

Table 5. Distribution of justice system total employment and payrolls, by activity and level of government, October 1983

Activity and level of government	Total employment	October payroll
Total justice system	100.0%	100.0%
Federal	7.9	11.2
State	27.3	28.0
Local	64.8	60.8
Police protection	100.0%	100.0%
Federal	8.7	12.4
State	10.6	11.3
Local	80.7	76.4
Judicial and legal	100.0%	100.0%
Federal	11.4	15.6
State	32.0	37.2
Local	56.6	47.1
Corrections	100.0%	100.0%
Federal	3.2	4.4
State	61.9	61.8
Local	35.0	33.8

Per capita spending

The Federal, State, and local governments combined spent $170 per capita on civil and criminal justice activities in 1983. Of this, $88 per capita was for police protection, $44 was for corrections, and $37 was for judicial and legal services, such as courts, prosecution, and public defense.

The $170 per capita for justice activities compares with a total of $5,772 per capita for all governmental functions. The per capita figures for various categories of governmental expenditure are as follows:

Social insurance payments	$1,271
National defense and international relations	978
Education	755
Interest on debt	568
Public welfare	359
Housing and the environment	313
Hospitals and health	241
Transportation	197
Justice	**170**
Space research and technology	29

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State comparisons

In nine States the combination of State and local direct expenditures in fiscal 1983 for civil and criminal justice activities exceeded one billion dollars (table 6). Across the Nation, State and local governments spent $149 per capita on justice activities (table 7). This ranged from less than $80 per capita in West Virginia ($68), Mississippi and Arkansas (each with $76) to more than $200 per capita in five States and the District of Columbia: Wyoming and California (each with $203), New York ($220), Nevada ($278), Alaska ($534), and the District of Columbia ($552).

Full-time equivalent employment in State and local justice activities stood at 1.1 million persons in October 1983 (table 8). This was equivalent to 47.8 persons per 10,000 population nationally (table 9). In proportion to its population, Delaware was the State with the most justice employees (68 per 10,000 population), followed by Nevada (67), New York and New Jersey (each with 66.7), and Alaska (64.5). (The District of Columbia had 134.4.) The States

Table 6. State and local justice system expenditures, by activity and State, fiscal year 1983

State	Expenditures in thousands of dollars			
	Total justice system	Police protection	Judicial and legal	Corrections
Total	$34,836,167	$17,903,200	$7,097,604	$9,835,363
Alabama	405,596	206,761	89,608	109,227
Alaska	256,616	113,640	66,710	76,266
Arizona	581,134	293,518	109,310	178,306
Arkansas	177,016	91,040	28,801	57,175
California	5,107,706	2,562,970	1,117,280	1,427,456
Colorado	462,910	249,216	100,574	113,120
Connecticut	462,152	232,568	91,691	101,893
Delaware	106,573	49,106	24,999	32,468
Dist. of Columbia	343,775	158,400	58,834	126,541
Florida	1,732,187	963,355	349,232	419,600
Georgia	709,828	335,293	118,209	256,326
Hawaii	171,496	82,163	55,845	33,488
Idaho	97,340	55,071	22,390	19,879
Illinois	1,752,282	1,032,506	323,757	396,019
Indiana	512,445	266,342	94,811	151,292
Iowa	315,266	166,499	65,592	83,175
Kansas	264,198	139,055	64,165	60,978
Kentucky	342,526	145,127	92,890	104,509
Louisiana	660,940	351,184	117,760	191,996
Maine	100,926	51,552	20,456	28,918
Maryland	755,403	358,601	133,068	263,734
Massachusetts	823,306	448,015	168,604	206,687
Michigan	1,542,750	787,930	352,025	402,795
Minnesota	530,905	273,750	121,471	135,684
Mississippi	195,004	108,817	33,025	53,162
Missouri	563,906	338,285	98,524	127,097
Montana	95,980	50,646	22,833	22,501
Nebraska	177,608	85,327	36,872	55,409
Nevada	249,132	104,785	57,994	86,453
New Hampshire	100,337	57,135	20,000	23,202
New Jersey	1,272,964	663,535	276,360	333,069
New Mexico	255,954	106,609	46,456	102,889
New York	3,885,568	1,946,232	776,654	1,162,682
North Carolina	677,613	342,233	96,977	238,403
North Dakota	69,761	32,039	19,028	18,694
Ohio	1,311,186	708,516	288,815	313,855
Oklahoma	374,678	191,542	59,400	123,736
Oregon	393,210	201,400	82,704	199,106
Pennsylvania	1,482,835	742,856	345,137	394,842
Rhode Island	137,536	69,290	30,127	38,119
South Carolina	306,592	154,398	54,977	97,217
South Dakota	65,620	35,942	15,734	14,844
Tennessee	461,379	237,605	87,051	136,723
Texas	1,820,692	976,561	348,033	496,098
Utah	217,304	108,684	39,562	69,058
Vermont	57,547	28,298	14,290	14,959
Virginia	771,960	341,510	137,691	292,759
Washington	737,600	306,288	123,785	307,527
West Virginia	132,811	73,903	31,272	27,636
Wisconsin	737,585	418,983	143,415	175,187
Wyoming	104,529	59,019	22,906	22,604

Table 7. State and local justice system per capita expenditures, by State, fiscal year 1983

Rank 1983	Rank 1982	State	Expenditures per capita
1	2	Dist. of Columbia	$551.81
2	1	Alaska	533.51
3	3	Nevada	277.74
4	4	New York	219.98
5	6	California	202.80
6	7	Wyoming	202.58
7	5	Arizona	195.67
8	13	New Mexico	182.95
9	8	Delaware	175.86
10	11	Maryland	175.72
11	19	Washington	171.46
12	12	New Jersey	170.55
13	10	Michigan	170.47
14	9	Hawaii	168.46
15	16	Florida	161.25
16	14	Wisconsin	155.41
17	17	Illinois	152.72
18	18	Louisiana	148.86
		All State and local	**148.86**
19	15	Oregon	147.93
20	20	Colorado	147.14
21	23	Rhode Island	143.87
22	21	Massachusetts	142.86
23	22	Virginia	138.94
24	24	Connecticut	135.76
25	25	Utah	134.30
26	27	Minnesota	128.11
27	26	Pennsylvania	124.72
28	28	Georgia	123.84
29	30	Ohio	122.13
30	29	Montana	117.77
31	33	Texas	115.39
32	32	Missouri	113.62
33	40	Oklahoma	113.20
34	31	North Carolina	111.52
35	38	Nebraska	111.28
36	36	Vermont	109.61
37	34	Kansas	108.90
38	39	Iowa	108.56
39	42	New Hampshire	104.74
40	43	North Dakota	102.44
41	35	Alabama	102.40
42	41	Tennessee	98.67
43	44	Idaho	98.62
44	45	South Carolina	94.16
45	46	South Dakota	93.88
46	48	Indiana	93.65
47	37	Kentucky	92.25
48	47	Maine	88.14
49	50	Arkansas	76.14
50	49	Mississippi	75.55
51	51	West Virginia	67.69

with the fewest were West Virginia with 30.2, Mississippi with 33.3, and Arkansas with 33.5.

Nationally, 6.2% of all State and local spending was devoted to civil and criminal justice. About half of this was for police (3.2%), followed by corrections (1.7%) and judicial activities (1.3%) (table 10). The proportion of State and local spending directed to justice functions ranged from a low of 3.2% in West Virginia to a high of 9.9% in Nevada. (The District of Columbia allotted 10.7% of its total expenditure to justice activities.) In 41 States civil and criminal justice accounted for 4.0% to 7.0% of total direct expenditures. There was also substantial similarity in spending patterns for the specific justice functions: in 45 States police expenditures were 2.0% to 4.0% of all spending; in 36 States and the District of Columbia judicial costs were 1.0% to 2.0% of spending; and in 40 States corrections costs were 1.0% to 2.0% of all spending.

Table 8. State and local justice system full-time equivalent employment, by activity and State, October 1983

State	Total justice system	Police protection		Judicial and legal	Corrections
		Total	Sworn only		
Total	1,119,357	605,079	472,459	213,785	300,493
Alabama	15,679	8,757	6,779	3,074	3,848
Alaska	3,104	1,312	937	1,035	757
Arizona	16,193	8,557	6,014	3,193	4,443
Arkansas	7,799	4,446	3,392	1,300	2,053
California	127,260	67,771	49,699	24,129	35,360
Colorado	14,619	8,242	6,205	3,361	3,016
Connecticut	13,945	8,353	6,890	2,265	3,327
Delaware	4,122	1,507	1,149	1,019	1,596
District of Columbia	8,373	4,409	3,861	1,258	2,706
Florida	60,867	31,238	22,100	11,266	18,363
Georgia	28,484	14,239	10,898	4,504	9,741
Hawaii	5,365	2,711	2,180	1,750	904
Idaho	3,753	2,226	1,656	838	689
Illinois	58,503	36,697	30,084	10,198	11,608
Indiana	21,006	11,618	9,069	3,945	5,443
Iowa	10,037	5,728	4,268	1,897	2,412
Kansas	10,621	5,884	4,395	2,483	2,254
Kentucky	13,916	7,121	5,230	2,943	3,852
Lousiana	23,242	11,474	9,463	4,522	7,246
Maine	3,967	2,247	1,783	625	1,095
Maryland	24,741	12,674	10,577	4,215	7,852
Massachusetts	28,029	15,933	14,137	5,154	6,942
Michigan	38,991	20,509	16,488	8,646	9,836
Minnesota	14,897	7,855	6,316	3,346	3,696
Mississippi	8,604	5,114	3,882	1,180	2,310
Missouri	23,323	13,791	10,153	4,815	4,717
Montana	3,495	1,923	1,295	742	830
Nebraska	6,687	3,538	2,668	1,352	1,797
Nevada	6,012	3,138	2,527	1,128	1,746
New Hampshire	3,416	2,192	1,710	494	730
New Jersey	49,776	27,559	20,895	9,985	12,232
New Mexico	7,548	3,944	2,630	1,381	2,223
New York	117,835	60,816	52,212	21,790	35,229
North Carolina	27,050	13,639	11,219	4,064	9,347
North Dakota	2,470	1,378	1,156	651	441
Ohio	43,716	23,834	18,331	9,834	10,048
Oklahoma	14,622	7,975	5,847	2,308	4,339
Oregon	12,310	6,109	4,511	3,119	3,082
Pennsylvania	50,874	28,329	22,945	12,348	10,197
Rhode Island	4,287	2,550	2,038	786	951
South Carolina	12,893	6,633	5,191	2,083	4,177
South Dakota	2,523	1,459	1,116	606	458
Tennessee	19,488	10,722	8,580	2,751	6,015
Texas	64,070	36,547	27,214	10,938	16,585
Utah	5,671	3,197	2,319	1,202	1,272
Vermont	1,957	1,100	818	399	458
Virginia	27,137	12,588	9,820	3,452	11,097
Washington	17,215	8,525	6,207	3,649	5,041
West Virginia	5,932	3,443	2,664	1,410	1,079
Wisconsin	19,979	11,716	9,658	3,766	4,497
Wyoming	2,954	1,812	1,283	586	556

Table 9. State and local justice system full-time equivalent employment per 10,000 population, by State, October 1983

Rank 1983	Rank 1982	State	Full-time employment per 10,000 population
1	1	Dist. of Columbia	134.4
2	6	Delaware	68.0
3	2	Nevada	67.0
4	5	New Jersey	66.7
5	4	New York	66.7
6	3	Alaska	64.5
7	9	Maryland	57.6
8	8	Wyoming	57.2
9	7	Florida	56.7
10	10	Arizona	54.5
11	13	New Mexico	54.0
12	11	Hawaii	52.7
13	14	Louisiana	52.3
14	12	Illinois	51.0
15	16	California	50.5
16	18	Georgia	49.7
17	15	Virginia	48.8
18	19	Massachusetts	48.6
		All State and local	**47.8**
19	20	Missouri	47.0
20	17	Colorado	46.5
21	25	Oregon	46.3
22	21	Rhode Island	44.8
23	28	North Carolina	44.5
24	22	Connecticut	44.4
25	23	Oklahoma	44.2
26	24	Kansas	43.8
27	26	Michigan	43.1
28	30	Montana	42.9
29	27	Pennsylvania	42.8
30	29	Wisconsin	42.1
31	32	Nebraska	41.9
32	31	Tennessee	41.7
33	33	Ohio	40.7
34	36	Texas	40.6
35	38	Washington	40.0
36	39	Alabama	39.6
37	35	South Carolina	39.6
38	40	Indiana	38.4
39	34	Idaho	38.0
40	42	Kentucky	37.5
41	37	Vermont	37.3
42	48	North Dakota	36.3
43	45	South Dakota	36.1
44	47	Minnesota	35.9
45	41	New Hampshire	35.7
46	43	Utah	35.0
47	46	Iowa	34.6
48	44	Maine	34.6
49	49	Arkansas	33.5
50	50	Mississippi	33.3
51	51	West Virginia	30.2

Table 10. Percent of State and local total direct expenditures for justice activities, by State, fiscal year 1983

State	Percent for justice activities			
	Total	Police	Judicial	Corrections
District of Columbia	10.7%	4.9%	1.8%	3.9%
Nevada	9.9	4.1	2.3	3.4
Florida	8.3	4.6	1.7	2.0
Arizona	8.0	4.0	1.5	2.4
California	7.4	3.7	1.6	2.1
Delaware	7.2	3.3	1.7	2.2
New Mexico	7.2	3.0	1.3	2.9
Virginia	7.2	3.2	1.3	2.7
New Jersey	7.1	3.7	1.5	1.9
Maryland	7.0	3.3	1.2	2.5
Illinois	6.6	3.9	1.2	1.5
Missouri	6.6	4.0	1.2	1.5
New York	6.6	3.3	1.3	2.0
Michigan	6.4	3.2	1.5	1.7
Wisconsin	6.2	3.5	1.2	1.5
All state and local	**6.2**	**3.2**	**1.3**	**1.7**
Hawaii	6.1	2.9	2.0	1.2
Connecticut	6.0	3.3	1.3	1.4
Louisiana	6.0	3.2	1.1	1.7
North Carolina	6.0	3.0	.9	2.1
Rhode Island	5.9	2.9	1.3	1.6
Colorado	5.8	3.1	1.3	1.4
Georgia	5.6	2.7	.9	2.0
Oklahoma	5.6	2.8	.9	1.8
Texas	5.6	3.0	1.1	1.5
Pennsylvania	5.5	2.8	1.3	1.5
Massachusetts	5.4	2.9	1.1	1.4
Ohio	5.4	2.9	1.2	1.3
Oregon	5.4	2.7	1.1	1.5
Alaska	5.3	2.4	1.4	1.6
Idaho	5.3	3.0	1.2	1.1
New Hampshire	5.3	3.0	1.1	1.2
Washington	5.3	2.2	.9	2.2
Utah	5.2	2.6	.9	1.6
Alabama	5.1	2.6	1.1	1.4
Indiana	5.1	2.6	.9	1.5
South Carolina	5.1	2.6	.9	1.6
Kentucky	5.0	2.1	1.4	1.5
Wyoming	5.0	2.8	1.1	1.1
Arkansas	4.9	2.5	.8	1.6
Montana	4.8	2.6	1.1	1.1
Iowa	4.7	2.5	1.0	1.2
Kansas	4.7	2.5	1.2	1.1
Vermont	4.7	2.3	1.2	1.2
Minnesota	4.6	2.4	1.1	1.2
South Dakota	4.6	2.4	1.1	1.0
Tennessee	4.5	2.3	.8	1.3
Maine	4.4	2.2	.9	1.2
Mississippi	4.2	2.3	.7	1.1
North Dakota	4.2	1.9	1.1	1.1
Nebraska	4.0	1.9	.8	1.2
West Virginia	3.2	1.8	.8	.7

Definition of terms

This section provides brief definitions of the terms used in this report. More explicit definitions are contained in the full report, Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1982 and 1983.

Expenditure includes only external cash payments made from any source of monies, including any payments financed from borrowing, fund balances, intergovernmental revenue, and other current revenue. It excludes any intragovernmental transfers and noncash transactions, such as the provision of meals or housing of employees. It also excludes retirement of debt, investment in securities, extensions of loans, or agency transactions. Total expenditures for all government functions include interest payments on debt, but the justice expenditure data do not.

Expenditure is divided into two major categories:

- **Direct expenditure** is all expenditure except that classified as intergovernmental. It includes "direct current expenditure" (salaries, wages, fees and commissions, and purchases of supplies, materials, and contractual services) and "capital outlays" (construction and purchase of equipment, land and existing structures). Capital outlays are included for the year when the direct expenditure is made, regardless of how the funds are raised (for example, by bond issue) or when they are paid back.
- **Intergovernmental expenditure** is the sum of payments from one government to another, including grants-in-aid, shared revenues, payments in lieu of taxes, and amounts for services performed by one government for another on a reimbursable or cost-sharing basis (for example, payments by one government to another for boarding prisoners).

Total expenditure data (sometimes called "all expenditures" in this report) for all levels of government combined, for local governments combined, and for State and local governments combined have been adjusted to remove duplicative transactions between governments. These occur when one government makes a payment to another government (intergovernmental expenditure) and the recipient government spends the money (direct expenditure). As an example, if a city government pays a county government for police protection, the amount of money is an intergovernmental expenditure for the city government and a direct expenditure for the county when it spends the money for police salaries and other expenses. If these two amounts are added together for the

total local police protection expenditure figure, they would be counted twice, thereby inflating the amount of money actually spent. For this reason, the total is adjusted to include such amounts only once. The Federal expenditure data and total State government expenditure data are not affected by duplicative intergovernmental transactions.

Employees are all persons on government payrolls during the pay period including October 12, 1983. They include all paid officials and persons on paid leave, but exclude unpaid officials, persons on unpaid leave, pensioners, and contractors.

Full-time employees are all persons employed on a full-time basis, including all full-time temporary or seasonal workers who were employed during this pay period.

Full-time equivalent employment is a statistical measure that estimates the number of employees that would be on the payrolls if the total hours worked by part-time workers were actually worked by full-time workers. It is calculated by dividing the total payroll (full-time plus part-time) by the full-time payroll and multiplying the result by the number of full-time employees.

Payroll is the gross payroll before deductions and includes salaries, wages, fees, and commissions paid to employees as defined above for the month of October 1983.

Police protection is the function of enforcing the law, preserving order, and apprehending those who violate the law, whether these activities are performed by a police department or a sheriff's department. Private security police are outside the scope of the survey.

Judicial and legal services include all civil and criminal courts and activities associated with courts; the civil and criminal justice activities of the attorneys general, district attorneys, State's attorneys, and their variously named equivalents; corporation counsels, solicitors, and legal departments with various names; and legal counsel and representation in either criminal or civil proceedings as provided by public defenders and other government programs that pay the fees of court-appointed counsel.

Corrections involves the confinement and rehabilitation of adults and juveniles convicted of offenses against the law and the confinement of persons suspected of a crime awaiting trial or adjudication. It includes costs and employment for jails, prisons, probation, parole, pardon and correctional administration. Data for institutions with authority to hold prisoners beyond arraignment (usually 48 hours or more) are included in this sector. Data for lockups or "tanks" holding prisoners less than 48 hours are included in "police protection."

Methodology and limitations

The data in this report were compiled by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Justice Statistics using existing available sources and data from the Census Bureau's 1983 sample surveys of government finance and employment. The data in this report are preliminary and subject to change.

The **justice** data in this report include the expenditures and employment of the Federal Government, the State governments, and a sample of county, municipal, and township governments. Unless otherwise noted, data for **total governmental functions** and **non-justice governmental functions** also include the expenditures of special districts and school districts, which generally do not have justice functions. Justice expenditure data for these districts are not collected, although in 1978 (the most recent year for which such data are available) 0.6% of justice expenditure was made by such districts. The special district and school district data are included in the total government spending data to permit meaningful comparisons between States because of their varying use of school districts to finance education.

A more detailed description of the survey methodology (including sample design and sampling errors) can be found in Census Bureau publications and in the forthcoming BJS final report for 1982 and 1983 expenditure and employment data, both cited in the "Further reading" section of this report. Data in the BJS report will be presented in greater geographical, functional, and financial detail.

It is important to note that long-term trend comparisons between the data in this report and the data in reports for 1971 through 1979 are complicated by changes in methodology in the justice expenditure and employment series. These changes are described in the BJS Bulletin, Justice Expenditure and Employment, 1982, "Methodology and limitations," p. 5.

Further reading

To obtain other BJS justice expenditure and employment reports or to be added to the bulletin and/or expenditure and employment mailing lists, write to the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (301/251-5500 or toll-free 800-732-3277), User Services Dept. 2, Box 6000, Rockville, Md. 20850. Other expenditure and employment reports include—

- Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1982 and 1983 (forthcoming).
- Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1980 and 1981, 3/85, NCJ-96007.
- Justice Expenditure and Employment in the U.S., 1979 (final report), 12/83, NCJ-87242 (and annual volumes from 1971 to 1979)
- Trends in Justice Expenditure and Employment 1971-1979, 11/84, NCJ-92596.

Census Bureau publication order forms are available from the Data User Services Division, Customer Services Branch (Publications), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233. Relevant Census Bureau reports are:

- Bureau of the Census, Governmental Finances in 1982-83, (GF83, No. 5), 10/84.
- Bureau of the Census, Census of Governments: 1982, Vol. 4, No. 5, Compendium of Government Finances, (GC82(4)-5), 12/84.
- Bureau of the Census, Census of Governments: 1982, Vol. 3, No.2, Compendium of Public Employment, (GC82(3)-2), 11/84.
- Bureau of the Census, Census of Governments: 1982, Vol. 6, No. 4, Historical Statistics on Governmental Finances and Employment, (GC82(6)-4), 1/85.

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